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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper...

W. E. KING.

HOW REAL PRIDE SHOWS ITSELF.

Pride of race, if its degree is to be judged by the actions of most of us, actually exists to a very small degree. One has only to make a canvass of the doctors, merchants, and tradesmen in the various lines to find that to a very limited degree only do our people think it worth while to spend where the greatest returns accrue to them.

PER CENT. OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The recent census release relative to the population of the U. S. contains one fact which doubtless is causing much speculation of varied sorts in many quarters. It states that the per cent. of increase of Negro population has constantly declined from 18 per cent. 30 years ago to 6.5 during the past ten years.

These facts do not appear as significant till considered in the light of an elapse of time as great as that which the Negro has spent in America.

Those who think in terms of 200 years hence will either deplore this decrease or in finding the facts responsible for it, satisfy themselves in realizing that such a decrease holds within itself, operating to a limited extent only, the promise of a better condition for that portion of the race which will be left.

It would also seem that the consideration of future benefit, if any could result from such a decline, would depend to a very great extent for determination upon the discovery of the causes for the decrease which in 30 years has become so marked.

We have all become convinced of the fact that the high death rate among Negroes has been due in no small degree to the fact that their housing and general living conditions have not been conducive to long life.

How great an extent the above mentioned conditions are responsible for the unusually high death rate which maintains among Negroes, can best be determined by its rate of decrease in the years to come, when general health information will have been more generally circulated and when, in the operation of a more rigid public health regime, their places of abode will have been rendered more healthful.

The decrease of the birth rate is not easy to account for satisfactorily. It may be that with increased standards of living, has been raised much in the past 30 year period has come an (and our standard of living has been raised much in the past 30 year period) has come an added feeling of responsibility for the child which has caused parents to consider seriously the limit of the family circle, causing them to strive rather for quality than for quantity and to postpone marriage in the hope of accumulation more nearly adequate to the demands which they foresee.

There is no doubt but that the future years will witness a more decided cementing of Negro labor in the national labor scheme and make for an increased financial and economic stability and security such as is not now his.

In the interest of the development which may be his under such changed conditions, it is of importance that such facts as are disclosed by this census report be studied and the reason for their existence determined fully.

We must not, like the American Indian, become almost extinct. Our powers for good to those among whom we live and the country which we have helped to develop are too worthy of perpetuation.

ADDING CONFIDENCE TO DOLLARS.

Every day is adding to the list of instances which prove the contention that the lack of financial progress of the Negro is due, not to his lack of available finance, but to his lack of confidence in his fellows.

Big businesses are scarce among us only because we cannot trust ourselves to combine our funds for the development which we sorely need.

Out of the Tulsa tragedy has come another proof of this fact. An officer of one Tulsa bank stated last week that the Negroes who have recently left Tulsa withdrew from his bank over \$1,000,000. There are 8 banks in Tulsa. A conservative estimate of the ready cash on deposit to the credit of the 10,000 Negroes of Tulsa, places that amount at \$2,500,000.

It is true that the established Negro business of Tulsa was far in advance of that of many other cities with a population even larger; and the criticism as to lack of confidence for business development among them cannot be so justly applied as to others. But too universally it is true that lack of confidence in each other is responsible for our failure in many instances to reach that financial development so much to be desired.

A million dollars efficiently handled may be instrumental in increasing the well being of many individuals. Its withdrawal would be felt in the largest of institutions and we doubt not that even now the bank in Tulsa from which that amount was drawn has felt its loss.

There are some interesting facts to be drawn from contemplation of such a sum-and, it should be borne in mind that the possession of a million dollars in bank deposits by Negroes is not infrequent in cities of a medium sized population.

Interest at 4 per cent per year on 1 million dollars is \$40,000; 4 per cent is the usual rate of interest paid savings depositors by banking institutions.

The rate of interest charged by these institutions is 10 per cent.

Ten per cent of \$1,000,000 is \$100,000, a sum which represents the yearly earnings from the amount deposited by Negroes in one institution alone, the profit to the bank after paying depositors being \$60,000.

It is strange that our people do not more fully appreciate the fact that the means of increasing their own well being is already theirs; that it is only for them to turn their energies, helped by greater confidence in each other, in this direction, and prosper more greatly.

At 4 per cent, the amount of money earned on combined deposits amounting to 1 million dollars is enough per year to equip and furnish a first rate business establishment of any sort desired. 2 1/2 years it would amount to more than enough to finance a bank with capital stock of \$100,000 which under efficient management could handle the funds thus deposited and place its stockholders in position to draw for themselves what others now earn by reason of their failure to see fully the power for their own advancement which they already hold.

The only thing necessary to the turning of our dreams of big business furnishing employment to sons and daughters now in training is the exercise of confidence enough in our fellows to form the necessary combinations of our finances.

So long as we fail to use our facilities efficiently our complaints make us ludicrous. We are to be pitied. Those who claim to have such vision as we would have the world believe that we have, do differently. They add confidence to their dollars and enjoy a financial advantage which is not yet ours.

And we doubt not that if we begin in fuller measure, to realize and use the power that is already ours, the discrepancies in many lines which now seem impossible of removal will, because of our changed condition, be found more possible of complete adjustment.

Let us add confidence to our dollars.

To think of a thousand things is not worth as much as to think of and really do one.

They call these Reconstruction days but sometimes we feel that the work of destruction has not yet ceased.

Salvation may be a gracious gift but the things of this world cost money, time and sacrifice.

God made our physiques, but He placed no limit on our ability to develop our minds and powers.

Beware the brother who shouts on Sunday and dodges his creditors the rest of the week.

If knocks were boasts some of us would now be "immortals."



THE THREE VILLAGES.

By EZRA ALBERT COOK, Professor of Systematic Theology at Howard University in the Southern Workman.

On the coast of a certain country stories were circulated about the great treasures which might be obtained in India, if one should sail across the ocean and get them. Much interest, and indeed excitement, was aroused among the people who lived along the coast, and many adventurous men began to plan how they might get to India and obtain this treasure.

The Village of Each-for-Himself.

One of these villages was called Each-for-himself. Here there was a considerable number of men who determined to go to India to gain the coveted treasure. One fisherman loaded up his little fishing-smack with provisions, hoisted his sail and started out, disappearing from sight beyond the horizon in a few hours. One man had a gasoline launch of considerable size. He put a barrel of gasoline on board, and some food and water and started out the next day to find treasure in India. Two brothers had a large rowboat, in which they had rigged up a small mast and sail. They stocked the boat as they could, and started out after the motor-launch, rowing with a good stroke, since there was no wind when they started. Some boys, who knew that their parents would never let them go, stole out of the house in the middle of the night, and got on to a raft which they had secretly made, with a rude mast and a sheet for a sail, and some poles and a paddle, and left the shore in the moonlight. Others also, in such craft as they could get hold of, foresook the home village in the hope of enriching themselves in India.

But none of these people ever got to India. The morning after the boys had left on their raft, the people saw the raft about a mile at sea, and the parents, missing their boys, rightly concluded that they were aboard the raft, and went out with rowboats and brought them back. Within the next few days several rowboats or small yachts returned, some because their owners had abandoned the plan, and others driven back by the wind. Two boats were washed ashore empty of those who had started out in them. A week or so after it had left, the fishing smack was towed into port by a steamer, with the man who had tried to cross the sea in it, lying exhausted but slowly recovering, in a bunk in the steamer. A month after that another steamer came in with the gasoline launch in tow. It had been picked up drifting about, with its fuel gone and its owner starving, and taken to another port, whither the ship was bound. From here the owner came home by railroad, leaving his launch to be brought back by the next steamer coming that way.

Nearly all of those who started out from the village of Each-for-himself, who returned alive, were agreed that the stories about the treasures in India were all lies, and several of them were certain that there was no such place as India at all.

The Village of Can't-Hold-Out.

The "India-Treasure Fever" took great hold of the minds of the inhabitants of the village called Can't-hold-out. Here the people were somewhat more intelligent than in the town of Each-for-himself. They recognized, after gaining information about the distance India was from their home, that it would be necessary to have a good strong steamer to make the voyage, with ample room for provisions for a long trip, and a crew large and skillful enough to man the ship. Finally, a movement was started to purchase such a steamer as they thought would be sufficient. Many men being interested they put their money together and paid two-thirds of the cost of the steamer. Before the rest of the money was raised the men interested began to discuss who should be the captain and officers of the ship. Half of them wanted to be captain, but only three had had any experience at sea, one having stoked the engines on an ocean steamer, another having been cabin-boy on a schooner ten years before, and the third having been steward on a river steamer. So the men were divided into three groups, with these three men as their leaders, the steward, having the most persuasive tongue, gaining the largest following. Finding it impossible to agree, the two smaller groups sold out their interest in the steamer, at one-third of what they had paid, to the larger group, and it completed arrangements to start out for India, with the steward as captain.

They had gone a few hours on their journey when questions arose about the officers of the ship. The captain said he would appoint them, and the first mate, whom he appointed, stood by him, but all others objected. They left their work and held a meeting at which one faction declared one set of officers duly elected, and the other faction maintained that their officers were the right and legal ones. Finally the captain settled the matter for the time by siding with what he thought was the stronger party, and the others sullenly for a time took up the work assigned. But things went from bad to worse. After they were three days out the stokers refused to continue at their work, and the fire went out. About this time a storm arose, and as no one had had much experience at sea, they were in great danger and hoisted the signal of distress. A large steamer, passing not far away, succeeded with some difficulty in getting all of the men off the ship, which was left adrift, and the men finally got home to the village of Can't-hold-out in various ways. They were all convinced that although there might be a country called India, there was no treasure there.

The Village of Brotherhood.

There was a third town on this coast in which the stories about the treasure in India were eagerly discussed. It was called Brotherhood, and in it the people had long had the habit of sticking together, each trying to serve the interest of all the rest. As the people of this town were poor, they thought that if there were indeed such treasure in India as was reported it might greatly promote their welfare if they could get a share of it. So a public meeting was announced at which representatives of every family were present. There it was agreed that each resident in the village should contribute, according to his means, to buy a steamship, and a committee was appointed to find an experienced sea-captain to run the ship. The ship was bought and the captain was found. With his advice men were chosen, according to experience and ability, for the other officers of the ship and for its crew, each one promising faithfully to perform his duties on the ship until its safe return. After careful preparation for their various duties, and provisioning the ship with all that was needed, the voyage was commenced.

After two months the steamer returned to the village of Brotherhood bringing large stores of many things of great value to the people, and after that it made regular voyages, always bringing back goods to enrich them at home, until finally this village became the most prosperous and happy town on all that coast, and people came from many other places to share in its prosperity, until it grew into a splendid city.

He who has a mind to understand, let him consider the meaning of this story.

LIBERIA IS ON THE MAP

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Theophilus M. Gardiner as a bishop suffragan of the Protestant Episcopal Church seems to merit remark. Dr. Gardiner in his childhood was a member of a wild and savage African tribe, living in the jungles of inland Liberia, and was civilized and educated and prepared for entry into holy orders in the Negro schools of Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Thus he is purely a product of African Negro culture.

Coincidentally comes the announcement that the President of Liberia has just selected four American missionaries, of the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal Baptist and Lutheran churches, respectively, to serve as advisory members of the Liberian Board of Education; indicating a purpose not to disregard all external aid, nor yet to be wholly dependent upon it, but wisely to make avail of it.

The present year is the centennial year of Liberia's existence. For while it was not until 1822 that Jehudi Ashmun began his great work, and not until 1824 that R. R. Gurley invented the name "Liberia," it was in 1821 that the American Colonization Society selected the site of Monrovia for the landing and settlement of the first company of emancipated Negroes from the United States.

Liberia, relying chiefly upon itself, has maintained its place on the map and has made creditable progress in the arts of civilization. Its government has been for more stable and orderly than that of many a white republic, and in producing, in its own schools and from pure Negro stock, a statesman like Arthur Barclay and a scholar like E. W. Blyden it has shown capacity for keeping-pace with the intellectual progress of the world. Founded almost in a "counsel of despair," it has attained an honorable place among the nations.—New York Tribune.



THE KINGDOM OF THE KITCHEN.

PEACH SALAD.

- 1 Pint Peaches
2 Cupfuls of Shredded lettuce.
1/2 Cupful Cottage Cheese.
4 Small Stalks of Celery.
French or Salad Dressing.
Line a salad dish or a plate with lettuce, put two halves of a peach in the center, and place three or four sprigs of celery around it. Cut from the inside stalk which has been filled with cottage cheese, on the side of the peach, a French or salad dressing, seasoned and flavored to taste. Serve with crisp-cut crackers.

Orange Salad With Celery.

Take one pound of green grapes, skin them, and remove the seeds by placing them in a shallow pan and set it in a warm place. Cut the grapes into a bowl and keep in an ice cold place until ready to use. Wash and separate the lettuce leaves, trim the side leaves. Set in a cold place until ready to use. Serve the grapes on the lettuce leaves with a French dressing made as follows: Mix two tablespoonfuls of olive oil with one tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar. Serve with crisp-cut crackers.

Homemade Cottage Cheese.

When the milk is sour and thick pour it into a shallow pan and set it in a warm place. Cut the curd into a bowl and keep in an ice cold place until ready to use. Wash and separate the lettuce leaves, trim the side leaves. Set in a cold place until ready to use. Serve the grapes on the lettuce leaves with a French dressing made as follows: Mix two tablespoonfuls of olive oil with one tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar. Serve with crisp-cut crackers.

Why Not Make Butter From Sour Cream?

Let your sour cream sit in a glass jar in a cool place for a few minutes and watch the butter separate. You will be surprised at the amount of butter you can make from half a cup of sour cream. The butter is best first wrung out of cold water. First, let the curd drain all night; then remove the whey, and add a little salt and a little cream or sweet milk, if you prefer. The butter will be dry, olive, onion, green or red pepper may be chopped fine and added to the cheese.

Three-Cornered Kettles Will Lower Your Gas Bill.

Since three such kettles can be over one gas burner at the same time.

Does Soap Seem to Disappear on your House?

If you will purchase a larger quantity of soap at a time, remove the soap from the box, and place it in a "dry out" before using it, it will not disappear so rapidly when placed in the tub and such soap will last much longer.

Have You Ever Made This Mock Oyster?

Cut into small pieces, then boil until soft, one onion, two potatoes and one cupful of milk. Add two cups of milk to the onion, the potatoes and the milk to the onion. The result was a pleasing and serviceable luncheon.

ANTHRAX MALIGNANT PUSTULE, SPLEEN AND OR WOLFF-SORRETTI'S DISEASE.

This is an acute infectious disease caused by a special bacillus and accompanied by the development of a characteristic pustule (boil) and blood poisoning. This disease also affects the gastro-intestinal tract and the lungs. The disease usually prevails among sheep and cattle, but may attack the human family. It is supposed not to be so prevalent in this country, but still there is a much more frequent appearance of the disease which is known as anthrax in the form of a human blood stream through slight wounds, abrasions, scratches, skin, insect bites (mosquitoes, red bugs, etc.), may also transmit the poison, especially in the form of swarms of flies and stable flies. The disease is more prevalent in the form of anthrax in the form of a human blood stream through slight wounds, abrasions, scratches, skin, insect bites (mosquitoes, red bugs, etc.), may also transmit the poison, especially in the form of swarms of flies and stable flies. The disease is more prevalent in the form of anthrax in the form of a human blood stream through slight wounds, abrasions, scratches, skin, insect bites (mosquitoes, red bugs, etc.), may also transmit the poison, especially in the form of swarms of flies and stable flies.

DR. R. H. TROTTER'S HEALTH & HYGIENE



RUMOR OF DISASTER CAUSES NEARLY PANIC IN NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., July 7.—A wild rumor was circulated in the city late Tuesday evening that the river steamer St. Johns had rounded and about an hour's run from the city. This report quickly spread over the city and early in the morning crowds of colored persons began to congregate at the foot of the North Street to await the return of the steamer to confirm the story of the accident.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT BECOMES CHIEF JUSTICE.

Washington, July 7.—William Taft, former president of the United States, will succeed the late Chief Justice White as head of the United States Supreme Court when that tribunal convenes in October. Nominated by President Harding late last Friday, Mr. Taft's confirmation was voted by the senate in executive session late Monday afternoon.

MAYBE TROTZKY IS WRONG AGAIN.

London, July 7.—The year 1924 is the time set by Leon Trotzky when he will lead a revolution in Russia and America will lead to a naval clash between the two. The prediction was made in a report by the Communist Congress, according to the Herald.

Free tuberculosis clinic every Tuesday and Friday at Morgan-Trotter Sanitarium from 2 to 3 p. m.